GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

How Virginia and the Carolinas Regard Him as a Candidate.

SURE OF NEGROES AND REPUBLICANS.

A Conservative Boom for Him Improbable-Bayard or Seymonr Wanted.

WOULD SUIT SOME AS EMPEROR.

The Solid South Would Vote Tilden-Was He Sold Out?

GENERAL GARY'S GRAVE CHARGE.

RICHMOND, Dec. 10, 1879. The colored republicans in Virginia-as far as I have learned in the course of a careful inquiry-are ost unanimously in favor of General Grant for voters, save the federal omce-holders and their local satellites. Of the twenty-seven republicans in the new Legislature seventeen are colored and ten are white. General Mahone was reported to have said to an official in Richmond that if these republican members would turn in and help him to elect the Speaker and the State officers of his choice, thus facilitating his alleged ambition, he would in his turn throw the whole strength of the readjusters for Grant in Virginia, in case Grant should be nominated. When I asked General Mahone if this report was correct he said it was had a right to make it, and he had not even suggested it. The statement is positively reiterated by gentleman who says the man to whom General Mahone made it now regrets his indiscretion in repeating it so much that he is prepared to deny it mself! However this may be, it is clear that it would take a larger vote than the republican vote of should go to the polls a year hence—to give the State to Grant. The total vote of the State in the best test election since the war—the Presidential slection of 1876—was 235,228. Of this vote it is estimated that 150,000 ballots were cast by white men and 85,000 by negroes. On all sides it is conceded that there are not more than ten thousand white republican voters in the Commonwealth, of whom the pick are government office-holders. The negro con-

CONSERVATIVE VOTES NECESSARY. Gract, to carry Virginia, would have to carry it with conservative votes, and, in view of the discussion of his candidacy in various parts of the South, I have taken extraordinary pains to elicit in conversations and through letters and despatches public opinion in Virginia on these two points:-

servatives are rated at about one thousand by their

opponents, though some conservative leaders claim that there are a good many more of them.

1. In case of Grant's nomination as a republican candidate would he, in any contingency, be supported by a controlling number of conservativesthe usual synonym here for democrats—in Virginia 2. In the event of Grant's nomination as an independent or conservative candidate, through the influence of Southern delegates in the Democratic National Convention, what, then, would be his support in Virginia?

Grant carried the State when he ran against Greeley in 1872; yet probably nobody else but Greeley would have failed to carry it against Grant. The that time was insignificant. conservative voters all over the State stayed at home. They wouldn't vote for Greeley and they wouldn't vote for Grant, the republican nominee. So the Grant republicans had elec-tion day pretty much to themselves; and from present signs they would be conceded the same monopoly of it if Mr. Tilden or some equally unpopular candidate were to procure next year's democratic nomination. Native Virginians are as proud as ever; and their local affairs are of far more interest to them at present than even so weighty matter as the Presidency.

The only thing that could arouse the white popu lation of the Commonwealth to any sort of arder in the next Presidential campaign would be the nomination of Bayard, or, next to him, Seymour. All old Virginia is smouldering for Bayard. All young Virginia is wild for him. Yet old Virginians dare not blazon, and young Virginians are kept from shouting, their preference, for fear of injuring the favorite's cause at the North. Granted a demo candidate like Bayard or Seymour, opposed to Grant sorvative votes cast for the latter in Virginia might be counted on one man's fingers and toes. Either Bayard's or Seymour's name at the head of the dem ocratic ticket would be a talisman, and the election veyed between 1763 and 1767 by Mason and Dixon than almost any other conceivable event. Not a Virginian with whom I have conversed (white or black, who reads the newspapers and has an opinion, including storekeepers, merchants, lawyers, editors and club men generally) swerves much from the view that any conservative leader who, with a ticket try to turn the State over to Grant, would find him. self next to deserted long before election day. Moreover, such an attempt would renew the old conflict between whites and blacks, to the inevitable grief of the latter part of the population. In 1872 General Mosby did not succeed in carrying for Grant twenty conservative votes to the polls. GRANT AS A DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

When the far different proposition advocated by some Southern newspapers outside of Virginia is considered-namely, to support General Grant as a Southern candidate in the next democratic convention, or as an independent candidate in somewise sundered from the staiwart republican party and platform-a new set of calculations arises. If those nservatives in other Southern States who have started the Southern "Grant talk" should succeed in developing a widespread popular sentiment in his denoting the willingness of a large body of Southerners to accept him as a compromise candidate, who, if elected, would presumably carry the Appomattox policy to its logical dénouement-doubtess many haughty Virginia heads would bow. Most of the kotowing might not be done by th haute noblesse, though there is no telling what people who are in such a state of uncertainty non-conviction would consent to an emergency. The question would be decided probably by Virginians who have taken an active part in post-bellum politics; yet no matter how ac tive the most popular men among them might be, they would find it uphill work to keep General Grant's vote, even if he were a democratic candidate, from being comparatively smaller in Virginia than in many other Southern States. This opinion, expressed with emphasis by several distinguished gentlemen, is left to stand, by reason of a curtous imidity, without the support of their names. Some of the most conspicuous men in Virginia refuse at this time to speak to your representative otherwis than impersonally, for fear, apparently, of some thing in the future they know not what. An editor even, renowned here and through the South for a third of a century, declines to father by name his application to the proposed Grant expedient of the familiar couplet :-

Imperial Casar, dead and turned to clay, Might stop a hole to keep the wind away.

NORTH CAROLINA CONSERVATIVES NOT FOR GRANT-SCARCELY A SENTIMENT ON THE

RALEIGH, Dec. 7, 1879. Taking together the facts in North Carolina politics gained in a careful series of interviews with her leading men and State officers, and a study of her his-

tory, it may be taken for granted:
First-That North Carolina is a democratic State only through the blunders of the republican party. That the democratic majority in the State

dates from the reaction in 1870, and is only brought out by considerable effort.

Taking these facts as bases, the importance of the

campaign here next year can hardly be overesti-Who does North Carolina prefer for President, and what will her voters do in any one of several possible contingencies? Mr. Ashe, editor of the Observer, a gentleman whom I have found to be well acquainted with the history, politics and men of the State, is of course a conservative, but speaks in this connection from the standpoint of an independent

"Tilden," says Mr. Ashe, "is a hard man to letted of. The democrats of North Carolina would have been glad to see him renominated if it had not been for the New York election. Probably the leaders of the party here would have opposed him, but the mass looked forward to his success in the next na-ficual convention with real eagerness. Now all mocrats are against him, and the reason goes without saying. Thurman, too-had it not been for the Ohio election he would have been the next favorite. Now his chances with us are completely demolished. The preferences stand in order thus :-

"Bayard,

"Hancock. "A fortnight ago no other name but Bayard's was seriously talked of. Within that time our people, taking their cue from the North, have begun to liscuss the others. Bayard is still the favorite, but Seymour's war record renders him acceptable, and ock's conservatism would make him a popular candidate in every district I know of. Seymour's and throughout the South, as far I know, as the best pledge of re-union, the most certain promise of an sibly be made. If the people of the North," Mr. Ashe continued, with flushing cheeks, "were only with which North Carolina was drawn into the vortex of the rebellion, the yearning for reunion with patient calm with which her people afterward endured the most harassing assaults upon their rights and self-respect, they would not be slow to count this State in as a sound and thorough ally."

"But did not North Carolina take part in the move to keep up agitation by the extra session?" "The people were opposed to it. They are op-

posed to any move tending to raise apprehension in the North."

NO GRANT "BOOM."

"How, then, about the so-called compromise propposition to settle differences by nominating and electing General Grant?"

"Grant! No, sir. The third term proposition has no weight in this conservative community. I know what you refer to; a number of newspapers in Georgia and elsewhere have been discussing General Grant as a Southern candidate with apparent seriousness. He would not receive one-tenth of the

Ransacking Raleigh and minor places for an average of political opinion, I have found every response from conservative sources—from merchants, town and city officials, casual visitors to restaurants, farmers accosted by the roadside and way traveller on the cars-to bear a similar tone of opposition to

GOVERNOR JARVIS ON THE CONSERVATIVE ATTITUDE. Governor Jarvis defines the position of the conservative party in this way:-

"Our people are for the man who can carry New York and Indiana. We suppose him to be either Bayard or Seymour. There are not three influential conservatives in North Carolina who would favor Grant's candidacy. Even if there were more who did so it would make no difference. Leaders might attempt to support him; the people would not fol-

A MERE INTERROGATION POINT. Another gentleman, public spirited, but not in politics, relegates the Grant talk, so far as North Carolina conservatives are concerned, to limbo, in

"The discussion of Grant as a Southern candidate cannot be said to have aroused even a sentiment in this State. It is mostly confined to newspapers and is hardly participated in by the people. In some sections of the South the notion may have emanated from sheer impatience, or despair of any better way of escape from present conditions. It is an intercogation, a suggestion, put forth to be talked about, written about, and, in my opinion, to be answered by an overwhelming negative."

Somebody said :- "Well, why wouldn't it be the best thing after all to go in and elect Grant?" "No. The Southern whites can't afford just yet to help South-ern negroes elect their favorite. They will prefer to accept the judgment and choice of Northern democrats, if necessary even to the sacrifice of their own choice, whom everybody knows, or ought to know,

A LIVELY INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL GARY-GRANT AS AN EMPEROR WOULD SUIT MANY SOUTHERNER -- DID WADE HAMPTON SELL OUT TILDEN?-THE SOUTH WOULD VOTE FOR HIM AGAIN SOLID.

General Mart Gary, of Edgefield county—now "the people's mail" for Governor of South Carolina—was in the civil war. At the first battle of Managan after Hampton and others were wounded, battery. His distinguished gallantry won the applause of the Legion, the Confederate army and the Southern people. Subsequently he is said to have resented Hampton's attempt, to promote one of his favorite officers over him as major, with the declaration that he had "stood the test of battle as well as he (Hampton) or any other man, and that if Hampton promoted another ever him an early test of Gary's quality, and were significant besides of his ultimate future relations to Hampton or Governor as the most available candidate at the close of the carpet-bag reign, conducting the canvass with such vigor that, on going to Columbia after the election he was greeted by the new Governor with

the exclamation:—
*-Well, Gary, Edgefield has saved the State!"

His subsequent opposition in the State Senate to the policy of Governor Hampton and those who acted with him raised General Gary into extraordinary prominence, so that one morning, to use his own rather shy expression, he "awoke, like Byron, and found himself famous throughout the South."

AN INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL GARY. I falled on the General this afternoon at his hotel, and found him to be of finer mettle than his mere popular vogue implies. Lithe, wiry, with feature thin but handsome, short gray hair, a close clipped gray mustache, sparkting oyes and a candid smile. He displayed a charm of manner and frankness of speech which would in themselves account for a It was with the utmost difficulty that I led him into

the following discussion of political topics:-"Is there anything of real meaning in the talk, in South Carolins and elsewhere, of adopting Grant as the Southern candidate for President?" was the next question I asked General Gary, as a diversion.

"Nothing. If there is a real feeling in favor of such a project (except, of course, among the scala-wags and nuggers), I baven theard of it. I spent two months of the summer at White Sulphur Springs, and didn't hear the scheme broached of running Grant in connection with the democratic party. But I did hear this—and from the lips of public from whom I should have least expected it—the statement that if Grant wants to be Emperor of this country, or even to head a constitutional monarchy he would find plenty of Southern backing."

"Was this a deliberate statement? It seems incred-EMPEROR ULYSSES.

"Not a bit incredible. Why, my friend, you can't understand the straits in which some of the South-ern people find themselves. They are willing to take almost any way out of the rut. Besides, many of them believe, as they have long believed, that the To save themselves from the present and possible future tyranny of a republican majority in the future tyranny of a republican North, they would be honestly willing not only to

exchange the federal constitution for that one, but uring justice through the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges. The gentlemen with whom I have spoken on this subject haven't gone so far as to say they would actively help to plant a Grant dynasty. They have merely said they would not hinder any move Grant and his friends might make to set it up, and that they would stand by the empire

A CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT, BY GOD and down the floor, "is not my plan or policy. I'm in favor, by God! of constitutional government-a republican government, and in favor of perpetuating it. If the time ever comes, I'm ready against any monarchical innovation whatsoever." BAYARD-TILDEN.

"Who," I put to him at last, "is the candidate of

the Southern democrats for President?"
"Take the leaders—Bayard is their che doubtedly. Take the people—Tilden would be theirs. I am not myself a Bayard man. Thomas H. Ewing is my preference. His financial principles are my cwn. Bayard's are not. I can't understand the democratic fidelity of a man who stands, as Bayard does, on a radical republican financial platform. I'm a Jackson democrat and can understand the position in this respect of General Ewing. To my mind Jackson was the greatest man the democratic party ever had-greater than Calhoun, or Webster either-in brains, in perves, in far-sceing statesman-

"Yet how do you associate his financial ideas with those of Ewing?

"In this way :- Jackson in his day was opposed to national bank. He would therefore be opposed to-day to the present national banks. He was opposed to the consolidation of the money power-the grandest, most absorbing of modern powers-into hands outside the people's. So is General Ewing." THE POPULACE AND TILDEN.

"As to the popular preference for Tilden-what of

"Well, now, that is a comprehensive question The people of our State—that is to say, the masses of them-have been so absorbed by their own troubles that they have not digested questions involving national finance nor inquired how these questions would be affected by this or that President to come into power. All are democrats of the strict-est type, willing to abide by the decision of the National Democratic Convention. All, too, pretty well recognize the doctrine that South Carowhich was so active in stirring up the late civil war, ought to be a little control matters when the former attempt to control them resulted in such immense loss and suffering. Therefore, I say, our people have not yet formulate their preference, and it's only 'a feeling in the air' which leads me to describe it as for Tilden."

"Why, General," exclaimed a confidential friend, who stood near during the conversation, "don't von know very well there ain't a man, woman or white child in South Carolina that wouldn't go for Tilden if he was nominated again ?"

BADLY TREATED-DAMN HIM. "Just you hold on. I'm coming to that," said General Gary. "Tilden, if he gets nominated again, will get the unanimous support of the Southern people. It's idle to dispute that solidest of all solid facts in the so-called solid South. Dama him!" proceeded the General, now warming to the theme, "I'm sorry for him, too. I think Tilden has been badly treated. He was sold out by Southern eaders. He ought not, however, to have suffered himself to be sold out by anybody. He should have claimed his rights. That's why, even while I say I'm sorry for him, I add that I don't like his sort of a man. He has nothing of the Andrew Jackson kind in him. Yet I would support him heartily again, because I believe he was sacrificed to the South and that the South owes him an atonement, Moreover, I believe that, being the greatest political tactician has organized at his disposal, having still the most powerful of his friends in 1878 to back him, and, ported to have by the barrelful, he may be nominated in 1880, and, if nominated, will certainly be

"But you say Tilden was sold out by Southern That's a new phase. How?" "Oh, I know it will raise the devil." said General

Gary, "but it might as well come out. The long and short of it is that a proposition was made to me at the well known mass meeting at Abbeville in 1876 to withdraw the Tilden electors of this State!" THE SHAMEFUL PROPOSITION.

ship. He, Toombs and myself spoke at that meeting. Hampton approached me on the platform with

that proposition."
"Now," I asked General Gary, "please explain for what reason that suggestion was made, and what ervice its adoption would have been to Hampton's

"Wall sir at that time we wanted to redeem South Jarolina from carpet-bag rule, and some of us didn't care a damn, how it was to come about. Hampton new that the radicals here wouldn't vote for Tilden and Hendricks and at the same time they hated Chamberlain, the republican candidate for Governor, like the devil. It was understood that Cook and Mackey said they would boit the Hampton State ticket if Hampton would withdraw the Tilden electors and thus insure the State for the republican national ticket. Hampton virtually said to these men. 'If you'll elect me Governor I don't care whom you elect President.'
That was why he came to me at Abboville with the proposition I have mentioned.

A SHARP ANSWER TO HAMPTON,

"I said, in the first place, that, as South Carolina and sent delegates to and fairly participated in the National Convention which nominated Tilden, the withdrawal of the electors would be a piece of bad faith. In the next place, I said it couldn't be done without calling another convention. To this Hampton responded that it might be done through the State Executive Committee. Without acquiescing I answered Hampton that if he and the rest were resolved to do it wouldn't make war upon the conclusion. I've since heard that at a meeting held that night, which I didn't attend, but at which Hampton, Toombs, General McGowan and Colonel Cothran were present, there was a hot time. McGowan wouldn't agree, nohow, and the project fell through. Never-theless, I've always regarded it in the light of a traitorous disaffection to Tilden before his election, showing's disposition to sacrifice him in this State. WHY ATONEMENT IS NECESSARY.

"It was nothing more nor less than an offer to sur-render the State to Playes in order to secure the atonement made in case Tilden is again nominated. That nomination, I repeat, ignoring my received by our people with full accisim.
The whole South would vote for Tilden. Whoever tells you it won't tells a lie. There would be no bolting. We've had enough of boltingenough of secession. You can't got any more of it from the South. Talk of 'Southern brigadiers' pot friends of the Union. By God! I expect hey're about the best friends the Union has to-day, just because they've had some experience in butting

THE IDES OF NOVEMBER.

THE SECRET MEETING AT SYRACUSE-DETAILS OF THE CONSPIRACY TO KILL OFF MR. TILDEN-COMSTOCK, CHURCH, KERNAN, PRATT AND BLOGUM AT TAMMANY'S BACK.

That the effect of Tammany's bolt in the recent lection would be to kill off Samuel J. Tilden in the future of politics no sensible man could doubt. Whether that sanguinary idea was hatched out of ful leader of the democratic party with an ultimate object in view is now a serious question. From a gentleman who has been and is now high in the esteem

porter for the HERALD hears a startling story. It is only another chapter in the history of a canvass already the most remarkable in the annals of the State. The gentleman siluded to was recently in New York, and while heredivulged what has hitherto been a close-locked secret.

MR. KELLY'S DACKING.

Speaking of the events which antedated the nominating convention at Syracuse in September-last

inating convention at Syracuse in September-mathe said:—

The Tammany leader did not announce to the world his unalterable determination to oppose Governor Robinson's electron, if the State Convention put him in nomination, without taking counsel of his political associates outside of the city of New York. He had the encouragement of some of the party's greatest leaders, and, had he the mind to tell, might give the names of some of those who bid his steen resolve God-speed, which would create consternation in our camp. For a month before the Convention it was well known among the anti-Tilden people that the other faction had organized the State perfectly and secured the Convention beyond all doubt. It was also a patent fact to Tammany that, having the Convention, it was Mr. Tilden's will and their conly to obey, that Governor Robinson be put upon the track again. The Tammany delegates and all the other anti-Tilden men went to Syracuse knowing that Governor Robinson was as good as nominated a fortnight before. They sat in the Convention only to compel their enemies to stick. We all felt that Robinson's nomination meant Tilden's defeat. Tilden's defeat was significant to his final retirement upon the shelf. That is what we are all anxious for.

On arrival at Syracuse a strong feeling in favor of

feet. Hiden's doctes was significant to his final recirement upon the shelf. That is what we are all anxious for.

On arrival at Syracuse a strong feeling in ravor of General Slocum was found to preveil among some of the country delegates. Although Slocum was what might be called an available candidate, and on many grounds a good man to run, he did not represent our views toward Tiden sufficiently well to entitle him to our most carnest efforts. Notwithstanding, had Hugh McLaughlin, or the Brooklyn delegation, who held the balance of power, agreed to go Slocum, Tammany would have cast its vote for him. But there were democrats at Syracuse who were looking beyond the coming election to 1880. Seeing that the 'Old Man' of Gramery Park had undertaken to gramp the destinies of the State in his little hand, it was thought best to allow him to go to the end of his rope—and hang himself.

The eve of election a conference was held at the residence of Judge George F. Comstock, at which this whole subject was canvassed. It was there agreed that the democratic party, to be purged of its disorganizing element, must underge a boil. It was therefore decided to force the nomination of Robinson by violent warfare against him. The anti-Tilden forces knew that the more assiduously they bore down upon Bobinson the tighter his aliles would cling to him. There were present at the conference in Judge Comstock's parior Judge Comstock's dige Sanford E. Church, ex-Attorney General Daniel Pratt, Sanford E. Church, ex-

This was the narrative as given the HERALD reporter without reserve, and although not designed for publication the narrator made no restrictions.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

EX-CONGRESSMAN THOMAS C. PLATT TO BE THE SUCCESSOR OF MR. CORNELL.

The coming session of the Republican National "By whom?"
"By General Hampton, at the time when he had of different political leaders. The chairmanship of Chandler, and a vigorous fight is being made on behalf of several prominent republicans who desire to become his successor. In itself the position carries but comparatively little weight, and the struggle now progressing would probably not receive much attention were it not that the republican leaders have apparently resolved to measure their strength and standing in the party by the success of their efforts to secure control of the National Committee. Sonator Biaine's friends are perhaps working the hardest in this connection. They are busy obtaining "proxies" from members of the committee who it is expected will not be able to attend the meeting, and all of them express the greatest confidence in their ability to control the organization of the body. Senator Conkling also has a candidate in the field for the clairmanship, although it is said that he has as yet not expressed any decided preference in the matter. It is asserted that Representative Frye, of Maine, is looking for the position, and the whisper is going round that Assistant Postmaster General Brady would like to be put on the committee as member from Indiana. Pennsylvania also looms up with a candidate for chairman of the committee in the person of Senator Don Camerou, who, rumor has it, desires to be piaced on the committee in place of Mr. W. H. Kemble, the present representative from that State. Altogether it may be said that nearly every member of the committee is a candidate for chairman.

General Chestor A. Arthur says, in denial to the report from Albany published yesterday in the morning papers, that not only has, he no aspiration, but that he has no desire to fill the position on the National Committee made vacant by the resignation from the National Committee made vacant to the received from Mr. Cornell. As chairman of the State Committee of that office. In that capacity he has received from the National Committee made vacant by the resignation from the National Committee. The letter is a short one, simply reasserting the fact of Mr. Cornell's recent election to the Governorship and that the duties incumbent upon him in that high fife would prevent him from acting upon the National Committee.

The National Committee is to neet some time nex now progressing would probably not receive much

The National Committee is to meet some time next month. The New York State Committee will make its choice next week, and General Arthur says that there is but one candidate mentioned for the vacancy, and that the man is ex-Congressman Thomas C. Platt, of Owego, who has no rival and who will receive the support of all the members of the committee. There was, therefore, no question as to who would be selected. This statement of General Arthur will set at rest all speculation upon this mooted question.

MR. CORNELL'S OPPORTUNITY AND

No one need arise from the grave to tell Governor elect Cornell and the republican party that to them the impending political situation is full to the brim of dangers and difficulties. The condition of their affairs is oncrous and peculiar—big with success or licans are in full possession of power in the State, and will, after the 1st or January, be loaded down with responsibility. The division of political atrength in the immediate past between a democratic Governor and a republican Senate has given the hold-overs an extended lease of power, while the expiration of the terms of other important officials being added places in the hands of the new Governor powers rately falling to any State Executive.

Moreover, it must not be forgotten—the people will surely not forget it—that Mr. Cornell was elected upon a reform platform, upon distinct and positive ration. And now, while there is to be a general white responsibility will be widespread, the burden of it will rest upon Mr. Cornell and his immediate

stock in trade for the last dozen years? Will he forget what sort of a manipulator he has been and realize that he is the chosen head of 5,000,000 people in the greatest American State? Will he, in his selection of officials, rise superior to the dictation of closet cliques and the rat-hole claims of this man or that man, and listen to the highest and best sentiment of the great mass of the republican party—to the highest and best sentiment of the people? Will he regard lish high office as a sacred trust to be administered for the good and walfare of the people, or will he use it as an improved and enlarged mill to grind out grists for personal follower?

The grand success or the miscrable failure of the incoming State administration depends upon the way Mr. Cornell and his advisers answer these questions. And there is no disguising the fact that the keenest and most far-sucing democrats in all paris of the State are getting a good deal of comfort out of the critical condition of affairs in the republican camp. These democrats look for trouble in the ranks of their opponents just in time to reverse this year's verdict next fall. This is the corner stone upon which new and sanguine democratic hopes are now building. Mr. Cornell and his immediate political friends must realize this fact, and they should be on the alert to turn it to their own advantage.

We hope the fact is also realized that there is but one safe course for the new Governor to take, and that that course is for him to look forward, not backward; to rise to the high demands of the hour, grasp the great opportunity within his reach and serve the people rather than place hunters. By taking tor his guide the highest and best sentiment of the people his administration will be a successe and further victories of his party rendered easy. An opposite course might gratify a few hungry place hunters, but failure and defeat would lie along the path of the very near future.

JEFFERSON DAVIS ON THE CON-

JEFFERSON DAVIS ON THE CON-STITUTION

Mr. J. B. Danforth, of Rock Island, having written to Mr. Jafferson Davis to the effect that "something should be done at once by the Southern leaders of icans who are endeavoring to make a solid North on the idea that State rights mean secession; that the people of the South are still for secession; that there is no freedom of speech or of the press in the South, the shotgun," the roply comes and is published, as

the shotgun," the reply comes and is published, as follows:—

Beauvour, Harrison County, Miss., Nov. 23, 1879.

J. B. DANFORTE, Esq.:—

MY DEAS SIS—I was gratified by the receipt of your letter as a token of your remembrance of me when in former and in happier days we were officially connected with each other.

I was also gratified by the receipt of a copy of your paper, the *Rhode Islander*.

It so happened that at the time a local candidate had called to visit me, and the conversation turned upon the time honored doctrine of State rights. Like many others in our section he supposed this to be a creed which peculiarly belonged to the South. I, who have known and am happy to remember, men of every section true to the theory of a union voluntarily formed by sovereign States, endeavored to explain that it was not a Southern idea, but a historical fact; that it belonged to no section, but sprang from the brains of the men who declared the independence of the colonies and formed the compact for a more perfect union of the States. To prove my position I read to him your article headed to see the effect which it produced when he knew that it came from the State of Illinois, and high up on the Mississippi River.

If there is anything which, more clearly than another, the framers of the constitution did not intend to do it was to submit the people of the States to the unbridled will of a majority of the popple of all the States. Sectional majorities have changed; they may and probably will change again, and the oulwark which alone can protect minorities from the usurping tendency of a general government is a strict construction of delegated powers and a fair observance of the reserved rights of the States and of the people.

When the States delegated certain functions to a strict construction of delegated powers and a fair observance of the reserved rights of the States and of the people.

of the people.

When the States delegated certain functions to a general government the purpose was declared to be to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and

general government the purpose was declared to be
to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and
their postority.

The confederation, which had been declared perpetual, was terminated to form a more perfect union
of those States which should agree to enter-into it.
Being without any precedent in history, but taught
by the examples of all ancient republics of the rocks
and shoals on which they had been wrecked, a compact of union was formed which must ever stand a
model of wisdom on the part of those who tramed it.

The reservation of rights, as you have forcibly
presented it, only marks the limit between the
powers of the general government and those which
the States and the people thereof would continue to
exercise. This was to secure liberty to their posterity, not to clevate a new master to the throne from
which George III. had been deposed.

In the many years that have passed since the formation of that constitution, with the many chief
magistrates the South has given to the Union, it
seems strange that in this day belief in the doctrine
on which the Union was founded, and which was
uniformly avowed by the men who filustrated its
early history, should now be regarded as houtility
to its existence, and that the creed of State rights
should be held as the synonyme of a desire to destroy
the Union of the constitution. Truth is said to be
eternal. It is well that it should be, for error so far
outrides its stately steps that otherwise we might
fear whether truth would finally overtake it.

Those who have carefully noted the usurpation
and oppression to which the South was subjected
after she had laid down hor arms and faithfully
agreed to abide by the laws of the United States
would have no need tage further in order to find a
reason why the South was solidified in defence of
hor rights of person and property. Would the
North, under like circumstances, have been less so?
Would they have shown equal patience under
wrong?

wrong?
It is surely little less than a fraud to state that the assertion by the South of her right to protection under the constitution is equivalent to a declaration on her part of a cesire to secede from the Union. Any logical mind would draw from these facts the

Any logical mind would draw from these facts the reverse conclusion. It may serve the purpose of artful politicians to foment sectional discord, and thus make a solid North, which, being the majority section, can then wield the power and appropriate as well the political as the financial bouefits of the general government. But the mon who desire a fraternal union and a general prosperity must see that is not the road by which either can be reached. In 1860 the secessionists per se, to use the phrase of that day, were few and far between. They are fewer now and further between.

It is, therefore, utterly untrue that State rights, as asserted here, means secession. And equally untrue is it that there is no freedom of opinion or of speech or the press among us. Personal difficulties and family feuds have been misrepresented as political combinations to suppress the freedom of elections, while in point of fact our elections have been as peaceable and orderly as elsewhere. Indeed, there has been a studied effort not to permit any riotous proceedings which could be used by emissaries as the means of injuring our reputations or of invalidating our elections.

Improverished by a devastating war, we desire on.

among us.

I have no present or prospective connection with the politics of the day. My observation and reflections are those of a man who has served the country long, and would be glad before he goes hence to see peace and prosperity throughout its borders.

For yourself, my dear sir, accept assurances of the best wishes and kind remembrances of your friend, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

STILL ALIVE.

ASTONISHING VITALITY OF THE PATERSON BOY WHOSE BRAIN WAS LACEBATED BY A SAW-HIS CONDITION IMPROVING.

John McEvoy, the lad who had his skull and brain almost cut in half by a circular saw at Pateron, N. J., on Monday last, is still alive at the Hos pital of the Sisters of Charity. On Wednesday night he fell into a gentle slumber, from which he did awake until yesterday morning. During the night and all day yesterday there was a total absence of fever. The inflammation near the wound had subsided and the paralysis abated considerably. Early yesterday morning the boy signified his desire to have something to eat, and he enjoyed with great apparent relish his first meal since the accident. He declared that the pain in his head had almost altogether di appeared and that he felt very comfortable. He accented to be far from having any thoughts of death. Dr. E. J. Marsh, the president of the Passaio Medical Society, who has the case in charge, said to a Herald Proporter yesterday:—"It is altogether without parallel. Wounds of that character are so scarce that we cannot judge of this by others. I inserted a probe over an inch and a half into the wound without reaching bottom, so I know that there is considerable brain matter cut into."

"Is there say case on record similar to this?" queried the reporter. swake until yesterday morning. During the night

"Is there say case on record similar to this?" queried the reporter.

"There is the celebrated 'Massachusetts' case, referred to by several surgical authorities, where a man was struck under the jaw by a piece of iron from an explosion. The iron passed through the brain, coming out at the trp of the head, yet the man recovered completely."

"Is there any possibility, in your opinion, of McEvoy's recovery?"

"That would be hard to say. The symptoms to-day are certainly more favorable than they were yesterday. The desire for food, the absance of fewar and other circumstances are very favorable; but then the dangers of pysmia and erisypelas incident to all injuries are to be anticipated. Even should he escape them, then there is still danger that some fragment of the skull may have lodged in the brain. Of course, this might come out without trouble; but there is a likelihood that it would remsin and form an abscess and thus cause death. So you see there is no critical day after which we can say the danger is over."

"Do you think the accident would have a lasting effect should McEvoy recover sufficiently to be outnger is over."
"Do you think the accident would have a lasting

"Do you think the accident would have a lasting effect should McEvoy recover sufficiently to be out of danger of death?"
"I think it would leave him impaired, both physically and mentally, to such a degree that life would be a burden to him. Wore I in his place I should certainly welcome death."

The case has created the liveliest interest among the medical fraternity, and the patient is not lone-some for lack of visitors. He rested very easily yesterday all day, and was apparently improving.

IRELAND AND PARNELL.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER OPINION ABOUT THE PRESENT LAND AGITATION · IN IBELAND AND

Philadelphia Ledger:—"Sir George Bowyer, home rule member for Wexford, has written a forcible letter, which is really a manifesto, to the Irish peo-ple, declining to follow the lead of Mr. Parnell, because he (Sir George) will not lend himself to 'delude and mislead the people.' The plain truths of the letter may not be as acceptable as the war cry 'stick to the homestead and the land,' and pay no rent at all; but they take into account, which Mr. Paruell apparently does not, what is to come of all this tak if the Irish peasantry act upon it. It means civil war. It means the instant conversion of all government schemes—slow in coming as they are—for relieving the widespread distress in Irisland into the equipment of so many regiments an ithe strengthening of the garrisons through the inflamed counties. Ireland needs now in some districts, and will soon be in greater need of food and provision against distress. Relief funds and government work are already called for. With a short potato crop, poor at that, and the wet season throughout the summer making peat fuel scarce, it is a time for best thought to avert the want and suffering." and mislead the people.' The plain truths of the

Boston Evening Traveller: - "Every Irish movement has a revolutionary tendency, and Mr. Parnell is almost as much a revolutionary leader as Smith O'Brien was in the last generation; and it would not be surprising were he to meet with Mr. O'Brien's fate."

EMIGRATION THE TRUE REMEDY. New Orleans (La.) Democrat:—"The truest kind-ness, therefore, that can be shown the suffering people of Ireland is not to send them money to fight the English govornment, not to encourage them in fruitless and hopeless revolution, but to assist them pecuniarily to come over to this country; to form emigration societies here and send money and information to those who wish to come. We have many wealthy and geogrous Irishmon in New Orleans who sympathize most deeply with their oppressed countrymen. Why do they not form an association to be called the Irish Relief Association, the object of which would be to assist Tamilies to come to Louisiana? Such an association could do a vast amount of good, not alone to the Irish people, but to Louisiana. We have thousands of rich acres lying idle that could be had almost for the asking; our planters are in need of laborers, and it the kassas movement sets in again they may give employment to thousands of Irish farmors. We should like to see some such movement started, and believe it would be productive of a vast amount of good." people of Ireland is not to send them money to fight

NOT A CENT FOR POLITICAL AGITATION.

Philadelphia (Pa.) Telegraph:—"Mf. Parnell is an earnest man, most probably a patriotic one, having no other end than the good of his country to serve; but if so his present efforts are misdirected. When he comes here let him be nobly welcomed; more than that, let him be generously given to send home to his suffering fellow countrymen fit evidence of our people's sympathy with them, expressed not in words, but in money, in food, in any real thing that will relieve their distress. But not one cent to keep up a tatal political agitation, which needs only an indiscreet act to change it into revolution, slaughter and defeat. The wrongs of Ireland have cried out so loudly for redress that they must be heard and righted; but they will not by righted by revolution. Their way of redress its through indignant public sentiment beating upon Parliament, and they can wait a while longer for it. What they cannot wait longer for is food, and that, as they before have done, their children, fathers, brothers, sisters and friends here should and will send them; but the demand for means to wrest redress from England by force should not be contributed, for if granted it would lead to greaten evils than Ireland now suffers."

PRACTICALLY SOCIALISTS.

Providence (R. I.) Journal:-"It does not matter no means socialists, and would repudiate any connection with the infidel and radical party on the continent that goes by that name. The practical purpose of their movement is in the same direction, although they may have no more knowledge or respect for the doctrines of Karl Marx and Lasalle than the French peasants, who revolted against their landlords at the beginning of the French Revolution, had for Bousseau and the 'Rights of Man.' To admit their practical demand is to admit the whole theory and the deprivation of the Duke of Leinster of his estates in behalf of a peasant proprietary would be logically followed by the same process in regard to the Duke of Devonshire in England."

probably would be, money thrown away for Irish-Americans to contribute to the maintenance of the agitation in Ireland. The government is sure to suppress all disturbances, and any sessitance that may be sont to the agitators from this side of the ocean will be of little or no avail."

THE CENTAL SYSTEM.

HOW IT CAME TO BE ADOPTED BY THE PROD-UCB EXCHANGE—AN EFFORT TO RESCIND IT TO BE MADE TO-MORROW.

The members of the Produce Exchange will vote to-morrow on the question of rescinding the adoption of the cental system so far as it relates to the upon by the Board of Managers at the request of these trades as set forth in a petition bearing the ject of the cental system first came before the Board at their meeting on December 5, 1878, when a reso lution, offered by one of the managers who is a per-manent member of the grain trade, was unanimously on Trade be requested to consider the expediency of selling grain and other produce by the 100 pounds, communicating, if they thought desirable, with other exchanges in this country and Great Britain." About the lat of May last the committee had received responses from the prominent commercial exchanges throughout the country, in which they all expressed their approval of the proposed movement with the exception of the Britimore Corn and Flour Exchange, the Toledo Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. The latter body, while considering the change desirable, expressed the opinion that it was better to await the results of the experiment in Great Britain, and meanwhile endeavor to secure Congressionsi action in sid of its establishment here. The question was formally submitted to the members of the Exchange on May 21 and the new system was adopted by a vote of 455 to 232. The Board of Managers then determined that it should go into effect on October 1, 1879, and this action was communicated officially to all the Boards of Trais in this country, in the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, in Great Britain, and to the institute of the request that they would lend their influence to the proposed reform. In the meantime the grain trade of the Produce Exchangeratified amendments to the grain rules, so as to make the date for the changes to go into effect until January 1, 1850. At first the Board returned to grain this request, but upon the presentation of a second patition from the grain trade they extended the date for the changes to go into effect until January 1, 1850. At first the Board returned to grain this request, but upon the presentation of a second patition from the grain trade they extended the date. Subsequently the grain frade resolved at a meeting to rescind the central amendments altogether, and asked that the members of the Exchange should rescind to the steps taken by them and the Exchange in the matter, and claiming that everything done by them with reference to the subject has been done with deliberation and with the fullost concurrence of t selling grain and other produce by the 100 pounds other exchanges in this country and Great Britain.

THE OIL TRAFFIC.

It was reported on Wall street yesterday that the United Pipe Lines had concluded a contract with the New Jersey Central Railroad Company for the trans-